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LOCHMEDE

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THE SOUTHERN PINE.

The Southern pine is a forest king—
Through seasons bright or drear—
He reigns in summer, he reigns in spring,
And the old age of the year!
The Southern pine has a minstrel's voice
And a proud commanding mien—
And he sings the songs of the winds that smite
His musical boughs of green!

The Southern pine is a forest king—
Through seasons bright or drear—
He reigns in summer, he reigns in spring,
And the old age of the year!
Ah! was it decreed at some ancient hour
Of twilight long and dim,
That the soul of a monarch, the soul of a bard,
Should be given in trust to him?

—*Youth's Companion.*

WHAT WE NEED.

There are seven cardinal needs of Florida, which cannot be too often impressed upon her people, and upon those who contemplate coming here.

First. We need thorough-going farmers, who can make their living out of the soil. By that we mean the men who can raise on their own farms all the meat and vegetables, milk, butter and eggs they want to eat, and food for their live stock, and have enough to sell to pay for those things they cannot make. The idea that the only way to get a living in Florida is to send all the farm products North, and spend the returns for canned stuff, hay, grain and fertilizers, is one of the prime sources of our poverty. Instead of subordinating everything to the production of a few early vegetables and tropical fruits for export, and thus crowding out the production of what we need to use ourselves; we should look first to supplying ourselves, and then to marketing our surplus. Otherwise we put upon ourselves the useless burden of paying freight both ways to send our products one to two thousand miles away and bring back our supplies. We pay all the expenses of the exchange and take all the risk. What wonder if we come out with little or nothing to our credit?

Second. For such products as we must sell at a distance, we need more rapid and regular transportation and lower rates. The present railway service to northern markets is an outrage both in time consumed and in rates demanded. The shipper can hardly make any calculation at all on the probable date of arrival of his produce, and the result is that his bill of lading is little better than a lottery ticket. If the produce happens to go through on time there is a fair chance of his getting what he expected, but it is an even chance that it will be delayed, and either arrive in bad order or after the market is passed. Then instead of a check he receives a freight bill. The rates, instead of being a fair charge for service rendered, are put at what the traffic will bear, and the estimate is never too low. The best prices obtained for the goods are the basis of estimate rather than the average prices.

Third. We need a better local mail service. The basis of estimate in apportioning the service between old and new States and districts should not be simply the business actually done, but the development possible under an improved service. A new country cannot build up its local business with a service only proportioned to its existing business, except at the cost of great delay and loss. Our local business is subject to constant drawbacks, annoyances, delays and loss of opportunities. Here in Orange county at the present time it takes as long to get an answer by mail from the next town, it may be only three or four miles, as from Savannah, three hundred miles away. Of course local enterprises extending beyond their own towns are almost impossible.

Fourth. We need a certainty of the continuance of the policy of protecting home industries, until those which are or might be just starting here shall reach a stage where they can compete with older States and countries, and in many things it ought to be continued until every nation on earth demands as good wages for its laborers and mechanics as we pay here. Otherwise we must surrender the market to Egyptian onions, Mediterranean fruit, West Indian sugar, Madras cotton, and many other products of underpaid labor abroad.

Fifth. We need a thorough, systematic organization for the protection of our health. The present haphazard quarantine arrangements are a disgrace to any civilized country. If the United States government will manage the quarantine on our coasts, all right, but for internal health regulations and maintenance of sanitary conditions we need a State organization and laws to enforce necessary obedience. That a whole State should go crazy with fear every time a case of yellow fever appears in any part of it, is evidence of both ignorance and the absence of reasonable defenses. Both of these conditions it should be the aim of a State board of health to correct.

Sixth. We need a steadily improving legal protection against the attacks of the liquor interests upon our homes and our public service. The voters of the State have registered by an overwhelming majority their determination that the saloon must go; but the law is being met with the most palpable evasions, and we are worse off than before. It should be amended and strengthened so as to cover the gaps that now render our defenses worthless. If the money now sent out of the State for liquor could be saved for better uses, there would be little heard about hard times.

Seventh. We need what the United States Constitution is supposed to guarantee to every State, a republican form of government. The present close corporation management of the party in power, directed solely to the continuance of their own power, without reference to the public good, is rapidly debauching our public service and putting the public funds in the pockets of thieves. We want regular elections, not side shows, and a fair

count of the votes. This, it is fair to say, we have in most of the State, but the taint of irresponsible power runs through the whole, and contaminates the official system of our best counties.

Let our people think of these things and bend their energies to remedy them.

The Sugar Factory.

A large amount of new machinery for the Florida Sugar Manufacturing Company, at Kissimmee, was received here on the steamer Cherokee yesterday, and will be at once forwarded to its destination. The factory is to have its capacity doubled during the present season. This is as it should be. Florida should and can utilize and manufacture her own products if only some of her people, native or adopted, have courage enough to take the iniative in these projects.

There is opportunity for an abundant material with which to supply all sorts of factories, mills and industrial establishments.

Instead of bringing canned tomatoes, peaches, plums, pineapples, pears, and other fruits, and canned vegetables into the State from the North and West, Florida should be dotted throughout her fruit and vegetable sections with canning factories, and her own products put up, thus keeping the money which would be sent off for these necessaries within the State, saving the fruit and vegetables which are yearly wasted after shipping ceases to be profitable, and giving employment to hundreds of her inhabitants, many of whom, for the lack of employment, are becoming thieves or vagrants.

Cotton, jute, ramie, palmetto, and other fibres which grow here so readily could be manufactured in this State, as well as tobacco.

The quantity of sugar-cane raised here should be converted on the spot into all grades of sugar and syrup.

The various products of tapioca, cassava, corn, rice, and other flour and starch producing grains and roots could here better than elsewhere be converted into their various products.

Not only lumber, but furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, and all products of fine woods can be made in this State, and so a long list of possible industries and surely remunerative pursuits which await the clearsighted may be enumerated.

It is as good a thing for the State and the people to keep money within her limits as to bring money in from outside, and better; for in order to keep it, employment is given to numbers of otherwise unemployed.—*Times-Union.*

Rooting Grape Vines.

I grafted grape vines last month, says a writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, in a way which may be original with me. I take a cion with three buds and whip-graft it on a cane, that I lay on the ground, with two buds in the ground and one out of it. If it is successful amateurs can raise three new kinds easily. Of course this is not for professionals; they have propagating houses. Here is another way: String four-inch flower pots on a cane, leaving one or two buds between the pots. Fill the pots with soil; keep it moist. Cut in July, each will have roots; the pots must be tied to a post, and mine rest on nails in a post. This method can be used with other plants, such as roses, etc.

To Keep Eggs.

Hold perfectly fresh eggs in boiling water while counting six. A wire basket can be used for this purpose. Let them dry and cool, then pack in oats. Put a layer of oats on the bottom of the keg or barrel sufficient to support the eggs; pack them closely small end down, cover with a layer of oats and proceed till the barrel is full. Shake it gently to settle oats and eggs firmly. This method has given eggs a year after packing in as good a state of preservation as when first placed in oats.—*J. E. F. in Tribune.*

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(IN)

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A. H. PAUL, PROPRIETOR

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and will aim to keep up the reputation of the store, by keeping a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK

of the best goods that can be bought, and at prices that defy competition, for the same quality of goods, and he hopes by gentlemanly and courteous treatment to merit his share of the public patronage. His facilities for getting

FINE ALDERNEY CREAMERY BUTTER

and keeping it in cold storage, insure to his customers a good article in the best possible condition.

HAY, OATS AND GRAIN

at bottom prices. Come and see. Respectfully,

A. H. PAUL.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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Advertisements at reasonable rates. Terms on application.

Communications by mail should be addressed to J. B. HENCK, JR., Longwood, Fla. Office at Winter Park with Chas. J. Ladd.

Entered at the post-office at Winter Park as second class mail matter.

WINTER PARK, AUG 17, 1888.

THE trouble with our local authorities is that they wait until the horse is stolen before shutting the stable door. We see that Jacksonville, now that she has the fever, has suddenly discovered profitable use for fifty carts and a large force of men to clean up the city. Even making allowance for the unnecessary excess of work done under present excitement, what is this but an unanswerable indictment for past neglect?

ONE of the encouraging signs that a more sensible view of the true nature of yellow fever is beginning to find acceptance is that certain towns in Georgia, whose situation is such that the fever is not likely to gain a foothold there, are sending out invitations to refugees to come and stay in them. We have no doubt that in a large part of the high pine lands of Florida an equal immunity exists, and we confidently look for the time, when instead of the ubiquitous local quarantine, we shall see the people of fever stricken localities encouraged to distribute themselves, under proper regulations, among the healthy towns of the State.

OUR fickle mail has again deserted us. The fact is that since South Florida became a way station on the route to Havana, it has had about the same consideration in point of postal facilities (or difficulties) that a small way station usually has. For the convenience of the through mails the northward mail train passes over nearly the whole distance from Tampa to Jacksonville at night; no mails are exchanged on the way, except at a few of the largest towns, and the thousands of people dependent upon the smaller offices must wait twenty-four hours after the receipt of a letter before they can answer it. Thus, although living on one of the principal, we may say the most important, mail route in the State, they are worse off than many a star route office in other parts of the country. It was more than a year after this state of things began before we had any relief at all, and now our service is taken from us on the slightest pretext, as if it were a matter of no consequence at all.

YELLOW FEVER.

Our last issue was hardly printed before we learned that yellow fever had appeared in Jacksonville and in Tampa, and forthwith we began to see the same system of local quarantines put in force that we were burdened with last year. Every town in the State has to maintain its own quarantine against the world, shutting out everybody who cannot show a good health certificate. Under this system one cannot go to the next town without first paying for a certificate from his own town authorities. This, with the difficulty of obtaining supplies, consequent on the closing of the only wholesale market in the State, has put a practical embargo upon all travel and business, and we must simply stay at home and wait as patiently as we may for it to be raised. We understand that the authorities of both Jacksonville and Tampa are actively engaged in taking all possible means to suppress the disease as quickly as possible, and when the final returns are all in, we do not expect that the total mortality will reach any considerable figure. Meanwhile, the public mind is so unsettled that no business can be done, thousands are leaving the State, to await the passing of the disease at a safe distance. The money thus drawn from the banks for travelling, and for the ordinary expenses of many here who are not making anything, has tightened our already close money market, until ordinary accommodation is quite out of the question, and in some cases even depositors cannot draw without notice in advance.

Thus, as last year, the incidental loss and annoyance to the State at large is a much more serious matter than the fever itself in those few places where it exists. And not the least annoying consideration is that all of this incidental difficulty is quite unnecessary. If we had a proper National quarantine around our coasts we should be comparatively safe, and if in addition we had sufficient local authorities under State control, there is no reason, if the fever did appear, why it should not be confined to the place of its origin. We do not mean by this that all the people in a town should be obliged to stay and be food for it, but immediately on its appearance the town should be put under strict guard, and the people allowed to go only under such regulations as would ensure safety to the rest of the State. If this were done all business and travel might go on as usual in the rest of the State, and the incidental losses would be very slight, except to the few directly concerned. The whole business is a sad commentary on the utter worthlessness of our last legislature, and the penny-wise course of the governor, who refused to call the legislators back to complete their work, because it would cost the State some $10,000 to do it. The result is that the neglect to do it has cost the State at least fifty and perhaps a hundred times that sum before a year is out. If the people of Florida do not come to their senses, and send up a better set of representatives to the next legislature, it begins to look as if the State would go to the "demnition bow-wows" under a few more years of misrule.

JOTTINGS.

J. L. Wilkes and Co.'s team indulged in a slight runaway on the 14th.

The Winter Park Co.'s teams are once more hauling sawdust on the sand roads.

Some of the finest scuppernongs we ever saw came from Mrs. A. Richmond's the past week.

Dr. Brecht writes from Carrollton, Ill. that it is very hot, but that they have plenty of rain. The Dr. returns in the latter part of October.

The accommodations for travelling are getting so scarce that the good old days of the stage-coach would be hailed with delight. One day we can go to Orlando at nine o'clock in the morning, but can't get back by train before midnight. The

next day we can't go to Orlando until 4:30 p. m., and then come back at midnight. We appreciate the necessity which makes these things so, and can not find fault with the R. R. officials, but it is mighty "onhandy" just the same for all that.

Mr. W. A. Day has commenced to clear up a piece of land, over in General French's hammock, to plant a large truck garden on. We hope he will make a big success of it, for it is handy to the hotel and it will be an easy matter to silence the doubts of the skeptical by taking them over there.

We have just heard that the supposed murderers, two in number, of the storekeeper at Fairview have been arrested. We hope this is so, and that the right parties have been secured, for if such a cold-blooded murder is allowed to go by without punishment of the guilty ones, it will be detrimental to the interests of our State, and make evil doers feel more secure.

Our town authorities got a large quantity of lime which they have distributed gratuitously wherever wanted. It was liberally taken and used by many of our citizens, and while our town was not at all dirty, it was certainly a good and proper thing to do. With a thorough cleaning up and liberal use of lime we can certainly withstand the threatened evil, and shall have but few fears of its reaching us. At this writing there is still some of the lime left, and we hope that everybody will see the necessity of cleaning up and of a liberal use of disinfectants.

There he goes! Stop him! Who is he? Where did he come from? Where is he going? are the questions asked and the exclamations made whenever a strange person, without regard to "previous condition" makes his appearance on our streets. The reasons for such remarks are two-fold; first, to find out if he is, by any chance, a yellow fever suspect, and second, because during the present lockup so few are seen on the streets that a stranger is a novelty. We hope that the present exigency will soon pass by, for not only does it paralyze all sorts of trade and business, but it upsets all our calculations of every kind.

We heartily despise these "I told you so" fellows, but feel as though our remarks about yellow fever last spring have reached a sad fulfillment. We hope that we have seen the last attempt to run the thing through on the happy-go-lucky principle. Had the Governor called an extra session of the legislature last spring and had they taken some sensible and adequate precautions, or, better yet, had we called on Congress to give us a strict quarantine, under the control of the U. S. government, we should not now be suffering a second year from yellow fever scare. Opening up trade through the center of the State as the S. F. R. R. has done, while it is a splendid thing commercially, will always subject us to more or less danger from yellow fever. The S. F. R. R. people have done all they could, as have the people of Tampa, to protect us from the infection this year, but until a strict, perpetual quarantine is established, the same as in the harbor of New York, we can not look for anything like security. We hope that the efforts now being made to stamp it out in the State will succeed, and then let's go to work in a systematic way to forever hereafter keep it out, not waiting for a case to break out before being vigilant, but being vigilant all the time.

The number of words in a person's vocabulary has been frequently and variously estimated. The old philologists thought that few persons used more than ten thousand words, while the ordinary unlettered man possessed from three thousand to four thousand words. It is well known that Shakespeare's vocabulary includes fifteen thousand words, and Milton's eight thousand words. A Swiss writer, M. Edmont de Beaumont, has recently made estimates far in advance of these. He maintains that rustics have at their command as many as seven thousand words; artisans, ten thousand; tradesmen, fifteen thousand; men of culture, twenty thousand; and university graduates, twenty-five thousand. The minimum number of words "without which one makes a pitiful figure in a conversation among cultivated persons is ten thousand." M. Beaumont himself claims to have the use of twenty thousand words in several languages.

Ostrich farming pays in California. Mr. Cawston, of Norwalk Ostrich farm, recently sold eighteen ostrich chicks, hatched from one trio of birds, for $435. This sale gives Mr. Cawston a return of over $1,000 from this trio of birds inside of a year; they were imported only eighteen months ago. The cost of keeping is nominal, as they graze over about three acres of alfalfa.

To the Voters of Orange County.:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate, at the ensuing November election, for the office of Tax Collector for the County of Orange. Respectfully,

tnov6 S. A. ROBINSON.

H. M. WOODRUFF,
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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELERY,
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A Cure for Wounds.

The smoke of woolen rags is a cure for the most dangerous wounds. A lady of my acquaintance ran a machine needle through her finger. She could not be released until the machine was taken to pieces. The needle had broken in her finger in three pieces, one of them was bent almost double. After repeated trials the pieces were extracted by pinchers, but they were very strongly embedded. The pain reached to the shoulder, and there was every danger of lockjaw. The woolen rags were put on the coals, she held her fingers over the smoke, and in a short time all the pain was gone, and it never returned, though it was some little time before the fingers healed. This is but one instance of such cures, some of them taking place after several days from the time of the wound. Let woolen rags be kept sacredly and always at hand for wounds. The smoke and stench will fill the house, perhaps, but that is a trifle when the alternative is lockjaw, or even a long painful sequel to a wound. Another instance was the wound made by an enraged cat, which tore the flesh from the wrist to the elbow and bit through the fleshy part of the hand. One ministration of the smoke extracted all the pain, which had been frightful.—*Boston Transcript.*

Eighteen years ago, when the air-brake was tried, it required eighteen seconds to apply it to a train 2,000 feet long. Four years later the time was reduced to four seconds. Recent experiments with the air-brake on freight trains show that it can be applied to every car in a train of that length running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and that this train can be stopped within 500 feet, or one-fourth of its own length, and all this without any serious jolting.

New Jersey's largest truck farm is in Independence township, Warren county; has 1600 acres, of which but 500 are yet in tilth, yet will produce this year 700,000 bushels of onions for New York and Philadelphia. As they will be worth over a dollar a bushel, the value of half a million dollars set upon the farm must be rich and abnormally low.

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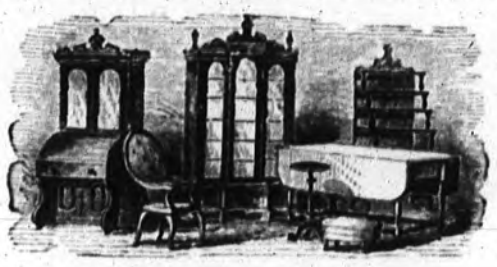

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Having added a General Real Estate Department, those having property to sell, as well as those looking for investments, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Property will be shown free of charge and maps, circulars, etc., promptly furnished on application to

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LOCHMEDE

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